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Cambria Freeman.

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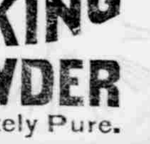

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GOOD-BYE.

Dear love! I will say but good-bye,
And yet some strange foreboding rise
Each smile is stifled in a sigh,
A heavy burden on me lies.
You, too, within your inmost heart,
Divine a shadow lurking nigh;
But since we now at last must part,
Say not farewell, but just good-bye!

I even thought to shake at this,
That you might call me brave and strong;
But life will find so much to miss,
And joyless moments wear so long!
Haply an undrawn curtain veils
The fearful future from each eye;
But true faith never flags nor fails;
And so we'll hope and say good-bye!

But now each instant only brings
My helpless feet more near the brink;
I tremble like a wretch who clings
To straws when destined soon to sink.
Oh, have you counted well the days
Which ere we meet must lag or fly
My soul with you—my body stays
Alone, when we have said good-bye

How shall I wait until you come—
As weary women wait and weep?
Ears deaf and lips to others dumb,
To send you kisses when I sleep.
And if, oh, if we never meet,
My love, forget me not, and I—
My soul shall journey with you, sweet,
And now, indeed, indeed good-bye!
—[Sunday Mercury.

CHARLEY'S CHOICE.

"Charley? What a queer name for girl!"

Papa vowed to name his first child after himself. As I was only a girl, he did the best he could.

Miss Charlie Faye was a very pretty girl, as she stood, smiling and dimpled before the early October fire, the warm light touching her curves and colors with charming effect.

Perhaps she knew it; certainly Stuart Markham did.

He had been in love with Charley Faye for years. Did she love him? What would not Stuart have given to know that she did.

She said she didn't, so what could he do? Only be happy and wretched all at once—happy in admiring and worshipping her; wretched in fearing for the future, contemplating the prospect of some other man capturing her—for Charley had plenty of other admirers.

Everybody liked Charley, with her pretty smiles, her warm brown eyes, and her waves of nut-brown hair.

There were Dr. Drew, and Paul Cavendish, and Dick Ralston, for instance.

"I like them all," said Charley. "They like me, and I like them."

What could Stuart do?

He bided his time.

It had been a year before this that he had told Charley that he loved her, and asked her to love him.

"Am I not as good-looking as Dr. Drew?"

"Yes," said Charley.

"As tall as Paul Cavendish?"

"Yes."

"As smart as Dick Ralston?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't you love me, Charley?"

"Because I don't!"

Stuart Markham withdrew in disgust at such a woman's reason.

Yet he loved Charley all the same. If he couldn't be happy with her, he couldn't be happy away from her.

And so he came again and again to Pearwalks, and Charley treated him just exactly as she had for the last, three years.

It was very evident that she was happy with him or without him. For her to be Charley and not to be happy was out of the question.

Now, after his decided rejection, it was very unreasonable for Stuart to take offense whenever Charley seemed particularly to enjoy other people's company.

If she spent the evening playing chess with Dr. Drew, Charley couldn't see why he need glower in the corner.

If she played croquet with tall Paul Cavendish, Stuart needn't carry a thunder-cloud upon his brow, she thought.

If she went to drive with Dick Ralston, why should he eye her with reproach?

Charley couldn't understand. No, not for a long time; because she had never in her life loved anybody.

She could not help it that her bright spirits ran over upon people and charmed them.

Young gentlemen were all pretty much alike to her. Of course they were delightful, with their gallantry and homage; but all delightful!

Now Mr. Faye was fond of horseflesh, and one day he brought Charley home a pony.

"Oh, papa, what a beauty! What is he for?"

"To ride."

"But I don't know how to ride," with a shade of sadness in her tone.

"Get some of your beaux to teach you."

It was a bitter moment to Stuart to see Paul Cavendish lift Charley lightly from the palm of his hand upon the pony.

Stuart was a good oarsman, a crack shot, a fine ball player, but he had never been on horseback in his life.

They looked so well together, pacing leisurely down the avenue; and with half an eye one could tell that Charley was enjoying herself.

Bewitching enough she looked in her close-fitting habit, with the smiling roseleaf face under the pretty plumed cap.

And such romantic and charming rides they took—to Cloverdell, and Lymere, and up the bold hillsides to overlook the shining lake! It made all the bright autumn dull and dark to Stuart Markham.

Yet this was an unusually gay season at Roseville. The summer had been excessively oppressive, but the fall was beautiful, and garden teas and tennis parties abounded.

As only a lawn separated the Faye Queen Anne cottage from Markham Villa, Stuart could not fail, if he would, to know how gay Charley was.

"It seems to me, Charley," said Gertrude Markham, who was Charley's bosom friend, "that you are rather heartless. It don't trouble you a bit that my brother worships the ground you tread on, and is breaking his heart for you; and anyone with half an eye can see how it is getting to be with Captain Cavendish."

"What do you want me to do, Gerty—tattoo my face or shave my head?" asked Charley seriously.

"Neither. But you might have a little feeling for the people that you make so unhappy," replied Gerty severely.

Charley colored a little painfully, and made no answer.

She had the tenderest heart in the world. She couldn't bear to hurt a fly, and the only way she could escape the pain of giving pain to others was to pretend to herself that she did not know it.

But Gertrude's words were very plain, and the hot flush lingered and burned, until, with a little impatient sigh, she rose and went to her canary's cage, where she stood chirruping to Chrome.

If Chrome saw tears in her pretty eyes, he never told.

Suddenly Charley faced about.

"Two broken hearts won't make a whole one, you know, Gerty; and I haven't any taste for being miserable."

And, humming lightly, Charley left the room.

In the hall she met Dick Ralston, evidently on the way to find her.

"I want to see you, Miss Faye," he said. "There is to be a delightfully select little picnic in the grove on Wednesday. Will you go?"

Now Charley had a passion for dancing, and her father forbade evening parties and balls, on account of the late hours; but a picnic in White Pine Grove, a lovely shade overhead, a nice dancing-platform under one's feet, was a wholly different thing.

"Thank you, Mr. Ralston" she said immediately. "I shall be delighted."

And Mr. Ralston certainly looked so. That young fellow surely never looked more amiable than at this moment.

Gerty, too, forgot to be mentor when she heard the news, and was soon absorbed with Charley in the delightful subject of "something to wear;" for both girls, fortunately, had ample means to gratify their exquisite taste in dress.

Miss Markham was a bright brunette, too pretty herself to be indifferent to appearance; and if she were sure she would be charming in white and cherry, she was almost equally interested in planning Charley's costume of white, with myrtle and roses.

Fortunately the Faye greenhouse produced roses at all seasons of the year.

But there were four days to Wednesday, and Mr. Stuart Markham contrived to get himself into considerable difficulty before that time.

The picnic, which was to be an especially brilliant affair, was given in honor of the Willoughbys, a very wealthy and distinguished family, who had just erected a fine mansion at Roseville.

They were newcomers, but the talents of the young and accomplished sons of the house and the handsome faces of the women were well known. They were very agreeable people, and it was considered good fortune to be on friendly terms with them. So the gathering was soon talked of as "the Willoughby picnic."

"You have never met Arthur Willoughby, have you, Miss Faye?" asked Dr. Drew that evening.

"No," she answered.

"I thought not. He is in hopes to have an introduction to you on Wednesday," watching the fair face rather jealously.

A prospect of more conquests for Charley.

Stuart Markham had been at college with Arthur Willoughby, and the two young men were at that moment planning a shooting excursion. Both were good dancers, and expected to attend the picnic.

It was a magnificent October day that the two went in search of sport. The dogs had started a deer—a very large, fine one—and they had caught but a glimpsing of the doe.

They were in full cry in pursuit. The dogs bayed musically in the clear golden air, and the young men followed with ardor. Stuart forgetting even his love sorrow in the eagerness of pursuit. There was an exhilaration in the air which would have lifted the heaviest heart.

Suddenly as they paused an instant on the top of a knoll, the deer broke cover and came swiftly through the valley.

The sight was so unexpected, the near view of the fleet, graceful, wild creature so fascinating, that Arthur Willoughby forgot to fire; but Stuart, an older and more self-possessed sportsman, lifted his gun quickly.

There was a flash, an explosion, then all was blank to Stuart; his last moment of hearing filled with a cry of anguish which told him that he had probably killed his friend. The gun had burst, being too heavily loaded.

Stuart Markham was brought home senseless. When the strange numbness left him, he asked for young Willoughby, and learned that though the young man was taken up for dead, he had recovered sooner than himself, and showed little trace of the accident. It was an unspeakable relief.

As for himself, his face and neck were somewhat mutilated, and his left arm shattered. As soon as his wounds were dressed, he found himself able to walk about and receive the congratulations of his friends.

He saw that Charley was agitated when they met.

Her cheeks were pale and her little hand cold when it touched his.

Then she did not quite dislike him? and he smiled as cheerfully as he could with a bit of court-plaster on his right cheek and a stitch in his lip.

"We'll have the picnic instead of a funeral after all," he said rather recklessly.

The next Wednesday morning Gerty ran over.

"Ready, Charley? Will you come in the trap with us, or go with Mr. Ralston? He has his sister too. Papa is going to take me. Stuart's arm aches; he isn't going. He wouldn't hear of anybody staying at home, however."

Charley was dressing rather slowly apparently indifferent to the graceful myrtle sprays and the fragrance of the roses.

"Don't wait for me, Gerty," she said in a quiet subdued voice.

Stuart, sitting rather forlornly, with a patient countenance, in the quiet library tried to forget the pain of his arm and the disappointment of not going to the picnic in reading.

Suddenly a white little flowery figure fluttered through the long open window and sank on a low seat at his side.

"Charley, why aren't you at the picnic" was Stuart's surprised inquiry.

"Because I thought I would rather stay with you."

There was no mistaking the caresses of the soft brown eyes. To look into the face was to be sure that her words were sincere.

He had one arm with which to draw her close, and she did not resist.

"Then you do care for me a little, Charley, dear?"

"Yes, a great deal."

A happy pause.

"Because I've smashed my face and broken my arm?"

"No."

"Because you are tired of the others?" he pursued.

"No."

"Why, then?"

"Because I do."

He was forced to be satisfied.

And what did it matter since all her love was his?

Their life is unspeakably happy.

Short Stories.

"Say, ma, Mrs. Brown has a cake on her supper table three stories high," exclaimed little Johnnie as he rushed into the family sitting-room.

Johnnie's mother was inclined to believe that her little boy's story was taller than the cake until she made an investigation and found the marvel to be a layer jelly cake.—Buffalo Express.

Agreeing with the Minister.

"I think," said the minister, who was visiting a parishioner, "that it is easier to coax children than to drive them. Gentle words are more effective than harsh ones."

"I think so, too," said the lady tenderly.

Then she raised her window and suddenly shouted to her boy:

"Johnnie, if you don't come in out of that mud-puddle, I'll break your back."—Columbus Dispatch.

MINA'S HAPPINESS.

Mina von Valkenburg's home was a humble one, but love dwelt within it and made it the abode of happiness. Her father—as the aristocratic "van" he wrote before his Christian name testified—was of gentle blood, and had been well educated. But he had fallen in love with a maid of inferior station, and had married her in spite of his parents' opposition.

Then his proud and choleric father had disinherited him, and the young couple had turned their steps toward America, and had managed to keep the wolf from the door.

Gretchen aided her husband's efforts by her cheerful industry within doors, while he turned to account what had once been merely the amusements of his idle hours, and gave lessons upon the guitar and also in the languages. He was skilled in the ancient and modern tongues.

Mina, his only child, united the traits of her pretty mother and scholarly father. The pink that colored her dimpled cheeks was like Gretchen's dainty tinting; whom Carl von Valkenburg had first met her and found his heaven in her violet-blue eyes. But the spirited curves of her pouting lips, and the short straight nose, were very like her father, as also was the patrician statelliness of the poise of her head and neck upon her graceful shoulders.

Carl had spared no pains to make Mina worthy the name she bore. Much as he loved his wife, he was fully conscious of the advantages he had foregone for her sake; and it was a proof of the enduring charm she held for him that he still considered the "world well lost" for her sweet sake.

Still he would sometimes sigh as Mina developed some new grace inherited directly from her patrician ancestors; and he would think if only my father could see Mina he would be proud of her." But there it ended. He had himself a full share of his father's stubbornness of disposition, and also his unbending pride. So he did not take any steps to make peace, leaving the family at home in ignorance of his whereabouts.

Mina's fate, however, did he dilate to Mina upon the beauties of the ancestral domain from which he had been exiled; and the girl was as well informed as to her pedigree as though she had been born and brought up on her grandfather's estate.

One day she took up a paper, and read in it an item which put her into a brown study for several days. Then she obtained paper and pen, and wrote a letter, even spending her treasured "good luck" pocket-piece to buy some stamps so as to send it across the ocean.

She had told no one, not even her mother, of her intention; and when at last no answer came, it had much the same effect as a bombshell bursting over the heads of the little family circle.

For it was from a high official, and bore the signature of the beautiful Empress Elizabeth of Austria; and it contained the information that the young American girl, whose letter had testified so naively to her pride in her Austrian extraction, had met with favor, and that her name had already been enrolled among the pupils of the school under the Empress's patronage, the aims of which had been truly described in the newspaper clipping which Fraulein Mina von Valkenburg had enclosed in her letter.

And so Mina will be willing to leave her father and mother, and go to a land where all are strangers? I did not think that one could be so heartless!" said Gretchen, with tears brimming over her black eyes.

"Call it not by so harsh a name, dear wife. The child is young, and it is that her heart is filled with love of the 'Fader-land,' which her parents have held so lightly. It is not that she does not care for us—say it not!"

"I love you both dearly, and nothing can put you out of my heart; but I feel that I must some time see the home my father has pictured to me as so beautiful. Then I will make peace between him and my grandfather! I will become an elegant, highly bred young lady—the beautiful Empress's protege—and I will seek an introduction to him as a stranger, and I will win his heart! Then I will lead him into his own house as my grandchild—of his own flesh and blood!"

Husband and wife looked at each other in mute surprise at hearing Mina thus explain the workings of her mind. She was so enthusiastic in her belief of what she could and would do that she infected them with her own self-confidence; and at last, with tearful eyes and aching hearts, they consented to part with her. The next outgoing steamer bore Mina with it, and the no less home was bereft of the solitary flower which had blossomed upon its heartbreaking.

At first it was lonely indeed; but after a time Mina's regularly received letters did much to make up for her absence. I will copy a few of them—just enough to tell the story of what came to her in her new sphere of life.

"Had I once imagined what pangs of homesickness would assail me, and what a heart-hunger I should feel after being separated from you and from home, I should not have left you. But all are so kind to me here that I should be ungrateful indeed to continue unhappy, and already I am partially comforted. As you requested, I keep a journal, and herewith enclose it to my dearest parents.

"Monday, after school hours.—All has gone smoothly with me to-day, thanks to my father's conscientious teaching. Of course, being the child of parents who speak the German tongue, I am not criticized in the pronunciation of that language; and my French is not bad. The matter of singing is not displeased with my voice, although he is so chary of commendation that one can scarcely tell what his opinions are. But my roommate, the young Fraulein Etelka von Norderwald, tells me that if he scolds not he is pleased. So, judging by the test, he is satisfied. I shall do my best to keep up to the standard of the school, which is a high one.

"It is surprising to me to find the types of girls here so much like those at home. I have picked out counterparts of nearly all the American girls with whom I am acquainted—here among these high-born young ladies who will at some future day figure at the court fetes. I am somewhat of a favorite among the girls on account of being an American. Fraulein Etelka tells me that to be that is to be equal to all other advantages. It is the fashion to praise everything American. As she heard this from her mother, I think it may be correct."

"To-day the Empress Elizabeth visited the school. A gentleman who was in her suite of attendants was so grand and handsome that I thought he must be one of the royal family also. If not royal, the count was royally handsome, and he belongs to one of the noblest families in the empire.

"I can't keep his bright dark eyes out of my thoughts; but I must not suffer myself to be so foolish, or my studies will suffer."

"I have been here now over three years, and my improvement has been steady. I have been instructed in dancing, as well as in music, and the master says he would not be ashamed of his *pupille Americaine* in one of the *salons* of the empress herself. I love to dance! it is as though I were on wings, and had cast off the cumbering mantle of flesh!

"The beautiful empress has continued to make her stated visits, and never forgets to say an approving word to me.

"The count always forms one of her suite, and whenever I see him it makes me forgetful of everyone else. But my most intimate friend Etelka does not guess my feelings; so I must have been successful in hiding all outward signs of them.

"I have to-day written another letter to one who is to me a stranger. The same impulse seized me which caused me to write to the Empress Elizabeth, after reading in the newspaper the paragraph describing this school. I saw in a paper which is devoted to the movements of the Court and aristocracy, that Baron von Valkenburg (my grandfather) had recovered from his serious indisposition, but that it would be some time before he attained his usual vigorous health.

"I felt grieved to think of his illness, and the thought came to me that if he had died, the plan which I had cherished of being the instrument of reconciliation between him and my father would have never been carried out. While my mind thus dwelt upon him, I sat down and wrote him a letter, giving a sketch of my life up to the present time. I wonder if he will condescend to take notice of me?"

"Two most wonderful things have happened, and what they were in the order in which they occurred. We are in the habit of taking outdoor exercises in the fine park which environs our schoolbuilding, and are allowed two hours every afternoon. But I excused myself this p.m., as our examination is near, and I am anxious for a good result. So I stayed in my room to study up a little. But Etelka had not been long away before a servant came to the door, saying that madam requested my presence in the library. Wondering much at this unusual summons, I went to her.

"She is a small, slight, nervous person, and I at once saw that something unusual had occurred, for the wiry black curls which hung about her forehead vibrated to the nervous motion which her head always has when she becomes excited about anything; and her lips absolutely trembled as she opened them to address me.

"'Fraulein,' she began, 'a wonderful romance has made our school its field. Beauty and worth, hand-in-hand, have asserted their influence over the heart of a most estimable gentleman, and also a most eligible *parti*. I have received a proposal for your hand from Count Waldenstein, who is one of the *attaches* of our sovereign's court, and who this day brought to me an autograph letter from his august mistress, expressing her sanction of his suit. What answer does my little Fraulein from over the sea wish me to give the noble gentleman?'

"As I heard the name of Count Waldenstein, my heart gave a throb, and ther seemed to stand still. Had I raised my eyes to meet madam's questioning glance, she must have read my secret in their happy light. But I was too proud to be easily won. I was silent.

"'Come, Fraulein Mina, why do you not answer? Surely you must be pleased and proud at having the choice of such a destiny.'

"With an effort, I forced myself to say:

"'I am too young to think of marriage, madam. It is my father who must decide for me.'

"'Then I am to say to the count that you refer him to your father?'

"'Yes, madam,' I answered.

"'Madam drew me to her and kissed me.

"'You have behaved very properly, fraulein. I am proud of my pupil. Such wonderful composure—such dignity and grace!'

"Had madam been able to read my thoughts, she would have formed a different idea of me. My very heart sung for joy!

"'Truly a young girl is an enigma! An icy exterior often conceals a volcano of fiery emotion!

"The next day another surprise came to madam. Again was 'Fraulein Mina' summoned to the library to be introduced to a stately white-headed man, who seemed like her own dearly-loved father—touched and mellowed. It is true, by Time's fingers, but handsomer and nobler than all others—with one exception.

"He came forward and took my hand, bending a scrutinizing glance upon my agitated face.

"'I received your note, and it touched me to think that one so young should have time to sympathize with an old man's sickness. I have come to thank you. Age softens anger and brings repentance. If my disinherited, harshly treated Carl has brought you up to feel so kindly towards his father, he must love that father through all.'

"He does—he does!' I exclaimed, with happy tears rushing to my eyes. 'He has made me a true scion of your ancient house. Its time-honored traditions were the first stories I ever listened to.'

"'And you are my son Carl's only child? Well, you shall mediate between us. From this moment I forgive him He must come home.'

"'And my mother?' I asked timidly.

"'Such a daughter as you are must come of worthy parents upon both sides. Your mother will be welcome.'"

"Such a heroine as I have become among my mates! not alone to have been sought in marriage by one of the noblest and best of men, but to have regained my rightful position as heiress of one of the proudest noblemen in the realm!

"It amuses me to see how I am looked at, and how even my peculiarities are copied. For my school companions say: 'Surely she must be pre-eminent in grace and beauty to have won the heart of Count Waldenstein, when he knows not that she was of noble birth?'

"But I know myself that I have chances to be favored by the caprices of Dame Fortune, aided somewhat by the influence of the American qualities of energy and perseverance engrafted upon a sturdy foreign stock.

"I know, too, that I am very happy. For father and mother are on their way over the broad Atlantic, and a wedding will speedily follow their arrival, in which the bride will be myself, and the groom—the only man I have ever seen whom I consider worthy of that love which is stronger than that of child for parent.

"His name is Count Bertram Waldenstein."

How Law Is Made.

It was in a Boston private school of fashionable repute, and the class of young ladies who had been studying the history and the Constitution of the United States were under examination.

"How is law made?" said the instructor.

"Oh, said a tailor-made damsel cheerfully, "the Senate has to ratify it, and then the President has to veto it!"—Boston Beacon.

Rough on the Tramp.

Emaciated tramp (to business man)—"I'm a survivor of the Mexican war, an' I want you to help me a little, Cap'n."

"Get out o' this!"

"Look here, Cap'n! what have you got against a survivor of the Mexican war?"

"All I've got against you is that you survived."—Harper's Weekly.

HER FATAL MISTAKE.

One fine morning in the spring of ten years ago, there came up to my room with my French rolls and chocolate a dainty little pink note. I was certainly astonished in a mild way at its early advent, but I knew the writer, and was by no means seriously curious.

"Ellen in dreadful distress about some dressmaker, or exercised about her spring shopping," I said, "and it can wait."

For I am particular about a few things, and a calm deliberate breakfast is one of them.

So I laid the note aside and took up the morning paper. Having finished both breakfast and newspaper, I took up Ellen's note with that feeling of reluctance with which we come back from great emotions to the small selfish concerns of our own every-day life.

The note, for once, was full of real earnest feeling, and roused both my sympathy and curiosity, though it contained only these few lines:

"DEAR SARAH: Come to me at once. I am in great trouble about Alice.

"Yours, etc., ELLEN TRAVEEN."

"About Alice!" I speculated now with a very grave interest. Alice Traveen was very dear to me, and I dressed myself in haste, and went at once to relieve the curiosity which had now become anxiety.

I found Ellen nursing her trouble in the most elegant of morning dresses, and with the most dismal of faces. Yet somehow the tone and atmosphere of the house had quite dispelled the fears that had hurried both my hands and my feet for the last hour. For I heard Alice taking her singing-lesson, and Maud had kissed me in the hall with all her usual joyous abandon.

"Some love affair," I now decided.

And I was not wrong.

Ellen was feeling herself to be the most injured and miserable of mothers. Alice had had two offers, and had madly refused the chance of becoming Mrs. Van Solgen, and accepted the modest destiny that a young captain of artillery could give her.

"And, my dear Sarah, he is under orders to join the army now, and he and Alice want to be married at once, and the girl has not a dress fit to be seen, and there is no time to arrange anything decently; and, upon he whole, it is the most dreadful affair."

"What does William say about it?"

She looked at me indignantly.

"Now, Sarah, what do you expect that William would say? You know how full of dreams and crotchets he always is. He says, of course, Let the young people have their way; that young Eldridge is a fine noble-hearted fellow; and that any dress Alice has is nice enough to be married in."

"Well, Ellen, I think myself that young Eldridge is in every way Alice's equal; the family is a very estimable one."

"Oh, dear me, Sarah! that is not the question. Jack Eldridge is poor. I don't care for family, and that kind of nonsense. Van Solgen is rich, and has an establishment, and everything respectable. Fancy Alice Traveen following the drum in a baggage-wagon! And William never will see these things in a proper light. I don't see what can be done to save Alice if you go against her, too."

"My dear Ellen, I am not against the child: you know how dearly I love her. But this Van Solgen had a very bad name about his first wife."

"His first wife! Why, Sarah, she had not a particle of style! How could a man respect a woman who neither knew how a dinner or a lady ought to be dressed? If under such circumstances he lost his temper, I think he ought to be excused for it. Now Alice knows how to manage both cooks and dressmakers; and between you and me, my dear, they manage the world."

"I have heard, too, that with all his wealth, this Van Solgen is really very stingy."

"Stingy! And he has got the dearest little cottage at the seaside, and the finest establishment in the city. I think it is a shame for people to say such things. Two such houses as Van Solgen owns ought to cover a multitude of sins."

"But two houses can't make the child happy if she does not love the man."

"Then she is very unreasonable, and she ought to be made to know herself."

And so she was. Poor Jack Eldridge went off the next week to his corps, looking dark and hopeless enough; and Alice came oftener than ever to see me, and wept and complained passionately at her and Jack's disappointment.

I respected and sympathized with her. Twenty years before I had had my own little dream of love (which had not come true), and so I was quite able to speak with authority on its uncertainty and instability.

Then, as the summer ripened, I went to my pleasant country house, and the Traveens went to Scarborough.

With what subtle tact Ellen laid her plans, and with what patient, indomitable industry she worked them, I know not; but the autumn brought her her reward. For though listless and indifferent about many grave things, she was a consummate tactician where fashion or worldly advancement was in question; so I was by no means surprised when I read in the papers the announcement of the contemplated marriage between Arthur Van Solgen and Alice Reid Traveen.

Not surprised, but still very sorry, and the more so when I saw Alice's listless looks and variable temper.

Mr. Traveen was not satisfied.

"I do not like this marriage, Sarah," he said to me one night. "Van is not the kind of man I should have thought Alice would have chosen, and I would much rather have had Jack Eldridge for a son-in-law."

"Oh, I suppose she must marry; Ellen thinks she has no time to lose."

"And the child is not twenty until next March. That is what troubles me. I do think I should like her beauty and accomplishments to adorn my own home a little while before she is given to one almost a stranger."

"But Ellen is quite satisfied, she says, with Mr. Van Solgen's character and position."

"That is what amazes me. If Providence had asked for Alice again, you would see Ellen almost frantic. But here comes a man about whom she knows nothing except that he is rich, and was not happy with his first wife; and she strives to give her child to him. I deprecate the whole transaction."

"Why do you not speak to Alice, then?"

"I do, whenever I have an opportunity but she says as she could not have Eldridge, it is perfectly indifferent to her whom she marries, and that she may as well please her mother."

Christmas holidays passed, and soon after them, in all the pomp of lace, and satin, and diamonds, Alice became Mrs. Van Solgen.

Alice knew I disapproved the course she had taken, so our intercourse assumed a ceremonious character.

About four months after her marriage, I went one morning to Mrs. Traveen's to ask Maud to go shopping with me. Maud was at her sister's, and I drove there for her.

I interrupted a sisterly quarrel, and Maud, with flashing eyes and burning cheeks, said: "I will be ready to go with you in half an hour."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 31, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

H. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HENRY MEYER, of Allegheny Co.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon,

HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Latta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Huckenstein
10	W. R. Oliven	24	William P. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. R. Caldwell
13	Edw. J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown.

JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebensburg.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,

JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

WITH Thurman to make the speeches and Cleveland to write the messages, it occurs to us that the ground of the campaign is about covered. If the other fellows say anything it will be old straw threshed over.

IF the Democrats do their whole duty says the Boston *Globe* and cast all their votes for the Democratic ticket, the electoral vote of Massachusetts will go to the Democratic President. All the other elements are favorable for Democratic success.

CAPT. MANTON, United States Consul at Uruguay, says that the American flag is seen less in Uruguay ports than even that of Turkey, and, what is more, American shipping gets but 6 per cent. of the $250,000,000 of the commerce from that country's ports every year. England carries the greater part.

JUDGE Thurman arbitrated the difference between the Hocking Valley miners and operators, deciding that the former were entitled to an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. This is a much better record as a "friehd of the workingman" than Levi P. Mortan, the Republican candidate, can boast of.

THE Shah of Persia has announced his intention of again visiting Europe. It is not known what the object of the Shah's visit is. Diplomats are of the opinion he is desirous of making the best terms he can with the Czar of Russia, who threatens to occupy part of his territory, and, failing in that, to secure the support of some European power in opposing him.

THE Democratic State Committee which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, nominated Henry Meyer, of Allegheny county, for Auditor General. Resolutions were made endorsing President Cleveland's efforts to preserve to American fishermen their rights and demanding that Congress shall forthwith strengthen his hands by enacting the legislation he has recommended.

QUAY has got Harrison anchored on a lonely island in Lake Erie and is congratulating himself that at last his candidate, if not keeping his mouth closed, is in a locality where he can not be heard. Quay's next problem is to get Blaine to visit Harrison and then burn all the boats that ply between the island and the balance of the outside world. What a relief it would be to Quay to have Blaine and Harrison silenced until after the election.

IN the Berks county Democratic Convention held at Reading on Tuesday, Congressman Ermentrout was defeated for fifth term. All opposition candidates united on the third ballot on David B. Bruner, who received 89 votes to Ermentrout's 79. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Democratic members of Congress for the passage of the Mills bill and especially commending the President for his bold and patriotic stand on the subject of the Canadian fisheries. The resolutions also endorsed the course of their representative Hon. Daniel Ermentrout in Congress.

ALLEN G. THURMAN, the Old Roman was wildly cheered all along the route to and from Port Huron last week and at Chicago more than 50,000 people turned out to do him honor. He made a number of plain convincing speeches on the tariff question, and those who had the good fortune to hear him are stronger than ever in the opinion that the tariff is a tax not only upon imported but also upon domestic products; that the present high duties are unnecessary, unequal and unjust, and that they are of direct benefit only to monopolists at the expense of the workingmen.

Judge Thurman also spoke in caustic style of the the Know-nothing party, to whom an Irishman was an abomination of abominations, and of how the same people who were engaged in the proscription of American citizens for conscience' sake are now seeking the Irish vote by misrepresenting Grover Cleveland and asserting that he is under British influence.

THE Democratic State committee on Tuesday, says the Pittsburg *Post*, nominated Henry Meyer, Esq., of this city, for Auditor General. Mr. Meyer stands high here at home in his party and with his political opponents. He is thoroughly well qualified for the position, and will make a good run. Whether he gets there or not it is quite certain that Mr. McCamant will have to hustle to beat him, and the red-haired and hypocritical Republican chairman will need to marshal his cohorts to the best of his ability.

Mr. Meyer ought to be elected. The office of Auditor General is an important one. It has been in the control of the Republicans for a good many years, and it is time there was a rotation and change in that office. We had a pretty general overhauling of Capitol Hill when Mr. Pattison was Governor and Mr. Africa Secretary of internal affairs, but even at that time the Treasury and the Auditor General's office were in the hands of the Republicans, and were not weeded out as all departments should be. There may be nothing wrong in that department of the State Government, and then there may be.

We believe that Mr. Meyer can be elected. He is a fine specimen of manhood morally, mentally and physically. He is perfectly adapted to the task of overhauling the Auditor General's department, and administering the office in the best interests of the State. He is not known as a practical politician, and is not a chronic office seeker, but he is a man of affairs, a representative of the young Democracy, as Governor Pattison was, with a pleasing presence that wins friends everywhere by its frank, earnest honesty.

Allegheny county will do its duty by him. It will give him a rousing good vote, comprising the solid and harmonious Democracy, with a very respectable Republican contingent. If it did less than this it would not do half its duty. And the prospects are that the rest of the State will get out more than an off year's vote for him. In fact, Democracy is blooming in the old Keystone State this year, and has a buzz-saw that is not safe to monkey with. It has a righteous cause to fight for, and that is a big element of strength in a fight. In Mr. Meyer it has a good candidate to fight for, and thereby is strengthened.

The *Post* bespeaks for the candidate nominated on Tuesday the best efforts of every Democrat in the State as a man worthy of their franchises and good wishes. And it bespeaks for him the vote of every honest man in the State Whether he be a Democrat or not, confident that such votes will not be misplaced. And the *Post* believes that there are a great many honest men in this State, not strictly Democrats, who are going to vote Democratic tickets in the interest of good government for the people.

THE Republican Senate having rejected the treaty with Canada which was believed to be a fair and equitable adjustment of the Fisheries question, President Cleveland on Thursday of last week sent a message to Congress and the Senate recommending a plan of retaliation. It came upon the Republican Senators like a thunderbolt from a clear sky and completely dazed them. They rejected the treaty from purely partisan motives, intending to charge the President with neglecting to protect American interests in Canadian waters but the President has taken them at their word and asks of them the power to retaliate on the Canadians. If they grant his request and he fails to protect our interests then they may have some cause to complain. But the responsibility is now on the Senate to sustain the patriotic position of President Cleveland, or bow in humble submission to British influence

The Canadian question briefly stated is this. Our fishermen have been subjected to all sorts of annoyances. the greatest of which is the refusal to allow them to ship their fish free of duty. It was a disputed question whether they had a right under the treaty of Washington, which has expired. At all events they have no such rights now. That is plainly shown.

To settle everything peaceably a commission was appointed to draft another treaty. Meanwhile the Act of 1887, known as the retaliation Act, was passed, giving the President power in case of provocation to suspend all commercial relations with Canada. Supposing that Article 29 was still in force, Mr. Edmunds led his partisans into a declaration against any new treaty, claiming that all that was necessary was to enforce our rights. Article 29 is dead, consequently there is nothing left for Mr. Edmunds to base his claims upon. He has rejected the new treaty and has refused to suggest any amendments that would be satisfactory to him.

Negotiations with Canada are now off. The President has done his best to settle all questions by arbitration. The Senate has defeated this, and he now meets the Senate face to face on its own ground.

CHAIRMAN QUAY, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has been advised to take Mr Blaine in charge and keep him from running away from the Republican platform. That is too big a job for Quay. While Republican journals have been circulating misrepresentations about the situation in the Democratic Campaign Committee the Republican organization has been at loose ends. Mr. Quay, the Chairman, seems to be the least influential person in the party establishment. He was against any tinkering with the tariff in the Senate, but was overridden. He was in favor of recognizing the Mahone element in Virginia, but was overwhelmingly voted down. And now there seems to be a conspiracy to get him politically entangled with Blaine, and killed.

THE people are now paying $150,000,000 annually for the privilege of continuing a prohibitory tariff. This large amount of money is extracted from the pockets of the people on necessaries of life. It is $150,000,000, remember, more than every legitimate demand for running the Government. This money is simply robbery. It is the penalty for continuing the Trusts. It is a premium to prohibitory tariffites. It benefits the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer and the consumer.

SEE that every Democrat in your district is registered.

The Message and the Situation.

The masterstroke of public policy achieved by the President last week has a most important party effect, but is not, on the President's side, of partisan origin.

Secretary Manning, as well as President Cleveland, early in the present administration wrote vigorous State papers on the fisheries dispute, and united in predicting that unless diplomacy was successfully invoked to terminate the difference between the United States and England's North American Dominion more radical measures would necessarily be resorted to.

The fisheries treaty was rejected by the Senate for no other conceivable reason than to prevent the advantage that Democrats would derive from the settlement of so important a question by President Cleveland. It is true that fault was found with some of the provisions of the treaty as agreed upon, but it was within the power of the Senate to pass amendments securing the removal of any objectionable features.

The Senate exercised such power in the case of the Chinese treaty when "it was politics" to do so, and the amendments thus made were the occasion of the postponement of the actual operation of that very happy solution of a dangerous question. But the Senate, which amended for partisan motives in one case, refused for similar reasons to even take amendments under consideration in the other case, thus making contradictory records on similar matters with the sole purpose of "putting Cleveland in a hole."

But the President was not made the victim of the Republican plot to fasten upon him the blame for the continuance of British annoyance to our commerce and fisheries. In his message he completely turned the tables by the courageous discharge of a manifest duty. He asked an extension of the power of retaliation conferred upon the Executive, so that, if Canada continues to impose upon our citizens, punishment upon the unneighborly Dominion may be inflicted without injury to Americans.

Any suspension of intercourse regarding the fisheries or of direct commerce between Canada and the United States, would necessarily inconvenience American business. But Canada has long enjoyed, through our good nature, the privilege of transporting in bond across our territory goods taken for through shipment by Canadian transportation lines. In this way the British have nearly absorbed the trade, via America, between China and Japan and Europe; and there is no reason to suppose that the English lines would soon monopolize that important commerce, because their routes are shorter than ours, the distance over any of them being nearly 1,200 miles less than that of any United States line.

Senator Gorman of Maryland explained this matter very fully in the debate which occurred in the first week of this month. Few foresaw that the heated discussion of that day would be but a prelude to an exciting agitation in which all the people of the United States would be engaged.

In the field of party politics the force of the President's position is simply this: The Republican campaign on the cry of Democratic subserviency to British interests is silenced. There can be no more flaunting of the Union Jack in the face of American voters to induce their suffrages in favor of the Republican party. The American flag is now, in the sight of all, as it ever should be, the symbol of Democracy. It is the Democratic President who stands for American rights against all comers, be the consequences what they may. It is the Republican party that exercises the Senatorial veto power to prevent the vindication of American equality with Great Britain and to cripple the authority of our Government to compel justice to its citizens living abroad or engaged in pursuits that take them beyond our borders.

The question is complicated as well as interesting, and must furnish food for much discussion during the campaign. The issue of tariff and taxation will not be dropped, but the people will realize that Democratic administration is running upon its record, and that everything President Cleveland and his advisers have done in matters of importance is to be taken into account in determining how votes shall be cast on Election day.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Blow at Canada.

The President's message to Congress desires legislation which shall give the Executive power "to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to and from Canada." The snarls which come from Canada tell how hard the blow falls there. Senator Edmunds' only recourse is to charge inconsistency, to befog the subject and to declare that the President already has the power to retalitate.

So he has in one way. He can enforce the Act of 1887, it is true. The Act denies Canadian vessels entrance to our ports and is so sweeping that its passage alarmed the grain States of the Northwest. That Act would not retaliate. It would injure the United States fully as much as it would Canada. The President's plan is to strike at Canada directly, and last year's Act does not give him the power he asks.

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington made reciprocal the right to transmit goods in bond. The mistake that Mr. Edmunds has made all along is the supposition that that article is still in force in spite of the fact that the treaty itself has expired. The President clearly shows that that article is dead. Then why can he not deny Canada the right to land goods at Portland, Boston and New York free of duty? Because on the 28th day of July, 1866, an Act was passed which reads as follows:

All merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland, in Maine, or in any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British provinces, may be entered at the Custom House and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

That is the reason why, and the Act can only be suspended by the permission of Congress which is just exactly what is asked in the message. It was supposed that there was a like law which gave Canada the right to export as well as import in bond, a right which was incorporated in the treaty of Washington. Such legislation has not been found, however, and if there is none the exportation of goods by Canada across our country must cease. One privilege which the President desires will thus be granted without the consent of Mr. Edmunds' in fact it will be mandatory.

The legislation which the President asks will strike Canada to the extent of not far from $50,000,000 a year. About two-thirds of this sum comes from imports.—*Phila. Times.*

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit a dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free, and large bottles $1 at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

President and Senate.

The Republicans in Washington have not yet recovered from the confusion and dismay into which they were thrown by President Cleveland's message While the whole nation rejoiced over this firm but moderate assertion of its rights and honor, a few partisan enemies of the President busied themselves, as they did with the treaty, in vain effort to pick flaws in it. After taking twenty-four hours to regain their equanimity, Senators Edmunds and Sherman undertook to parry the blow of the President by asserting that he now possesses in the Reprisals Act of 1887 and under the Treaty of Washington all the power he seeks. If there should be any doubt on this score these Senators pretend further that President Cleveland has only to invoke the Act of Congress of 1866 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant, under certain regulations, the shipment of goods in bond through the United States to Canada—as if the authority to execute an Act of Congress granting a certain right carried with it the power to deny that right. If Secretary Fairchild should use this alleged power to defeat a law of Congress, none would be swifter or more zealous in demanding his impeachment than the Republican foes of the Administration, and, as he truly says, he would deserve impeachment.

President Cleveland has declined to use the power conferred upon him by the Reprisals Act of 1887 as long as other and better ways of attaining the end sought in the dispute with Canada should remain open to him. One of these was the fisheries treaty, which conferred on the fishermen of this country every right they could reasonably claim, and which was rejected by a partisan Senate on the paltriest of pretexts. The other is such an application of the right of making reprisals upon Canada as would inflict the least possible injury upon the trade of this country. For this power the President has appealed to Congress. It would be poor reparation to put an embargo upon the whole trade with Canada, and thus do more harm to American commerce than to that of our neighbor. The Canadians would send their fish to other markets, as they are doing now, and the New England Fish Trust would make this article of food dearer to every poor man's table in the United States. There is no doubt that the Republican politicians hoped to goad the President into declaring a warfare of trade reprisals against Canada, and they would then have been the first to cry out against so wanton and destructive an assault upon peaceful commerce. But President Cleveland proved too wary as well as too patriotic to fall into their trap, and his Senatorial enemies may now reflect at leisure upon the parable of him that diggeth a pit.

Senator Edmunds insists that Article XXIX of the Washington Treaty authorizing the Executive to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations for the transit of goods in bond to and from the United States and Canada is still in force. The President, on the other hand, maintains that this article has fallen with the rest of that treaty, and with his accustomed deference to the legislative department of the Government he appeals to Congress for authority to mete out to the Canadians the same measure of discrimination which they give to this country. It is possible that Senator Edmunds may induce a caucus of his Republican associates to resolve that this XXIXth article is still in force, and that no legislation of Congress is needed by the President to execute the purpose indicated in his message. In such case there would be an end of the policy of reprisals, unless the Canadians should, by future outrages upon American fishermen, provoke the exercise of the retaliation Act of 1887. Resort to this extreme measure would hardly be necessary, since the arrangement of the modus vivendi will remain in operation for two years, and may never be disturbed.

At all events the President has shown that he yields to none of his Senatorial maligners in the determination to defend the rights of American citizens against Canadian outrages. He has shown, too, that while negotiating a treaty he did not yield one inch in his position toward Canada, and that he knows a great deal more about the policy and effects of a warfare of commercial reprisals than do his enemies in Congress.—*Phila. Record.*

What Next?

The Republican party is certainly in a dilemma and no one knows this fact better than the Republican party itself. Chairman Quay, who is engineering its unpopular campaign, has himself strongly intimated that the Republican leaders are indulging in too much injudicious talking and he has otherwise expressed himself in a manner that gives the impression that the "grand old party" is engaged in its last contest.

After nominating a Presidential ticket the rapidly decaying party of the monopolists shouted that the fight would be between the advocates of the present tariff system and the champions of tariff reform. Then a Republican Senator made the discovery that the Northwestern States are strongly opposed to the present tariff and he communicated this fact to his brother Senators. For the purpose of overcoming this trouble the framing of a tariff bill was suggested and the question, to frame, or not to frame, is still pending.

Of course, this blunder was a blow to the high protection party, but when the great and only Blaine, of whom mighty things were expected, made his speech in defense of Trusts, Quay was simply enraged, and he has privately denounced the "Uncrowned King" in language strong and bitter.

Beaten on every side the grand old party took up the cry that President Cleveland was in sympathy with England and the President's message on the fisheries question knocks the silly falsehood "as high as Gilderoy's kite."

And now as the people would like to know what will be the next move of the grand old party of monopolists, Chinamen and Hungarians.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE campaign liar is at work for the National Republican Committee. Just now he is getting up forgeries on the London *Times* and *Spectator* in the interests of the high tariff plank of the Republican platform. Col. Quay is certainly smart enough to know that the purpose of such work will be overreached. Democrats have no fears as to the effect of such forgeries; but this work shows that Republicans are willing now, as they always have been, to use any means, no matter how disreputable to bring success. With them it is "anything to win."

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Hitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Hitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1, at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

WE trust every Democrat will realize the importance of seeing that Democratic voters are properly registered. This must be done by the 6 of September.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Texas fever has broken out now in three different places in Pennsylvania, and it all appears to have been brought by cattle from Baltimore.

—Mrs. Daniel Koch, living at Fleetwood, Berks county, fell down the stairway of her residence on Tuesday and broke her neck. She was 78 years old.

—The proceedings for divorce between the King and Queen of Servia will open on September 1st. A network of political intrigue enwraps the whole affair.

—Jacob Flickinger left his home at Fontans, Lebanon county, three weeks ago, and has not since been heard from. His family offer a reward of $200 for any information concerning him.

—While shooting at a mark on Tuesday morning, Willis Burnham, aged fifteen, of Canton, Ohio, accidentally shot his little sister in the abdomen and she will probably die. The boy is nearly crazed with grief.

—Miss Sylvia Hardy, the biggest woman in Maine, commonly known as the Maine giantess, died at her home in Wilton on last Saturday night. Miss Hardy traveled with Barnum for many years, and was nearly seven feet tall.

—A shifting engine jumped the track near Palo Alto, on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, yesterday. A passenger train dashed into the shifter, demolishing both engines, a passenger car and two coal cars. No one was hurt.

—A ball tosser of Beatrice, Neb., dreamed Sunday night that he was stealing second base, and when the captain yelled "slide," Dallis slid. He landed in the street, having jumped from the second story window of the Grand Central Hotel.

—Charles W. Waldron, one of the owners and managers of the Waldron bank, of Hillsdale, Mich., has absconded, taking with him money and securities variously estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000. The bank is doing business and the depositors will be paid in full.

—A photographer in a western county was elected Sheriff last fall. He had his first hanging two weeks ago, and just as the drop was about to fall he unconsciously took out his watch, glanced at the condemned man and softly said: "Now, look pleasant, please."

—Fred. May, who fled the country to escape imprisonment for insulting women on the streets of New York, has turned up in Paris, where he has been seen in company with his old enemy, James Gordon Bennett. It is said to have been Bennet's money that secured his release.

—Owing to the failure of a flagman to put out the proper signal on Tuesday the second section of a freight train on the Pittsburgh and Western railroad crashed into the caboose of the first section, which had stopped to take water at Bessemer station. William Pitzer, a brakeman, who was asleep in the caboose, was instantly killed.

—About 70 persons left Laconia, N. H., on Tuesday night for St. Ann's Church, Bauprey, Canada, to be cured of different diseases, upon recommendation of a young lady who was formerly a cripple and returned home a few months ago entirely cured. They do not term it faith cure, but one resulting from prayers by the priest.

—Two horses belonging to Elzy Harris, of Palmer township, Findlay, O., were stung to death, Monday, by honey bees. A boy was driving the horses close to a beehive, when the bees attacked them, and in less than 30 minutes both horses were dead. It seems almost impossible that a hive of bees could kill two horses in so short a time, yet this incident proves the fact.

—At the Washington County Commissioners' office there is an unofficial record of fifty-five bridges washed away by the flood of last Tuesday week, and Pike Run and Peters Creek are yet to be heard from, which are expected to raise the number to seventy-five. Some of these bridges cost $6,000 or $7,000 and the average is about $2,000, making the loss to the county $100,000 to $150,000.

—An exciting shooting affray took place at Wilkesbarre Saturday evening. Thomas Hart, a miner, shot and seriously wounded Thomas Manley, a neighbor. The wives of the men had been quarreling all day, and, on returning home from work, the men renewed the fight with the above result. Hart gave himself up and was lodged in jail to await the result of Manley's injuries, which may prove fatal.

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—Twenty bags containing $50,000 were being conveyed by two men in a cab from one of the London banks recently, when the bottom of the cab gave way and all the bags fell into the street. It was a minute or so before the men could attract the attention of the driver and get him to stop, and the bags were left some distance behind. They were all there, however, when the men hurried back. There were few persons on the street at the time.

—Sealskins when worn by the seals themselves are very different in appearance from those which have been fabricated into ladies' cloaks. The fur is not visible, but it is concealed by a coat of stiff overhair, dull, gray-brown and grizzled. This overhair has to be removed by a long, laborious process, and this work, according to the thoroughness with which it is done, largely determines the value of the skin. Skins from 2 to 4 years old weigh from 5½ to 12 pounds.

—The cotton mill owned by Sellers & Hoffman, at Burmont, Delaware county, was totally destroyed by fire on last Friday afternoon. About 300 persons were at work in the mill at the time and a panic ensued among the female employes, many of whom were thrown down and trampled upon in their efforts to escape the flames. A two-story building used as a stock room and stable and a four-story storehouse were also destroyed. The total loss is placed at $200,000; insurance $60,000.

—Forest fires are burning on all sides of Ishpeming, Mich. People are moving to Powers. One family is missing, presumably burned. Fires extend on both sides of the railroad for many miles. Many buildings have been burned, and farmers are losing everything. A pall of smoke covers everything from sight, and many people are homeless. The fires are spreading rapidly in every direction. It is thought there will be heavy loss of life, as people in the country lose their way, and the fire surrounds them.

—Mrs. Frank Longee, of Newburyport, Mass., a prepossessing looking woman of 28, becoming jealous of her husband's attentions to other women, purchased a pint bottle of vitriol in Haverhill, and with it went to Salisbury, where the couple were spending the summer. On Saturday evening she stationed herself a short distance from the house and sent a boy to her husband with the message that a lady wanted to see him. He responded with alacrity, and on his approach she hastily dashed the fluid, which was in a dipper, in his face. The lower portion of his face, neck and tongue were burned. He will live, but be disfigured and blind forever.

—Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahy, of New York City, sailed for Paris on Saturday. There he will sue the Duke of Aosta to recover an estate in Spain, valued at $600,000. The doctor's cousin, so goes the story, married a Spaniard of great wealth, who left all his property in trust with the Duke for the benefit of his wife and son. On the death of their two heirs the Duke took possession and refused to acknowledge the doctor's claim, and to give up the estate. Frederick H. Condert, of New York, is Doctor Mulcahy's counsel.

—The losses by the late storm in Southwestern Pennsylvania appear to have been enormous. The losses at Pittsburg are placed at $1,000,000, and the losses in the surrounding counties will aggregate as much more. Fortunately the loss of life by the unprecedented rush of waters was comparatively small. It will require a week or two for the railways to get in complete running order again, but as the waters are subsiding the damage will be repaired at a very rapid rate. Passenger travel is moving nearly as freely as usual already.

—Madame Virginia Sherwood, at one time the most daring bare back equestrienne in the country, died at Pittsburgh on Sunday of consumption. Mrs. Sherwood, after the death of her husband several years ago, having amassed a considerable fortune retired from the show business and has since lived in the old homestead in Pittsburgh. She was the mother of Chas. Sherwood, and Mrs. Robert Hickney, both famous riders, and the sister of Madame Bridgetta, who was trampled to death during a circus performance in New Orleans, many years ago.

—Several weeks ago the store and dwelling belonging to J. C. Rummell, clothing merchant at Shippensburg, Pa., was blown to atoms, along with several adjoining buildings, by a dynamite cartridge which had been placed in the cellar of the building at midnight by an unknown person. Since then detectives have been working up the case, and on Monday the guilty person—George Carroll, alias "Jumbo," a worthless colored man and a native of Shippensburg—was arrested near Chambersburg by Officer Rippey, and is now in the Cumberland county jail.

—At Winthrop, Mass., recently, workmen digging to lay foundation stones struck two Indian skeletons thought to be about 200 years old. The position of the most complete skeleton was peculiar. The head was bowed upon the breast, the knees drawn up to the chin, elbows on the knees, with hands flat upon that part of the cranium where the cheeks once were. No bones of the ankle, foot or hip were found. The skeleton lay facing the west on its left side. Immediately under the skeleton were the remains of a fire, and clam and mussel shells were scattered about, particularly near the head.

—A farmer at the town of Rutland, N. Y., has a dog that carries the mail for him regularly. The farmer's house stands nearly a quarter of a mile from the main road, along which the mail stage rolls every afternoon. The driver brings the daily papers from the post-office and throws them off at the cross roads, where he always finds the dog waiting for them. The dog has not missed a mail for three months, and during that time he has not been reminded of his duty more than half a dozen times. He seems to know the right time and does not waste his time loitering at the corners.

—On Saturday as some track repairers were at work under the Broadway railroad bridge, at Olneyville, R. I., their attention was attracted by a scratching and thumping noise in a freight car, one of a long train side-tracked near by. The door of the car was opened and a man about 30 years of age, wasted away almost to a skeleton, tumbled out. He said that he had boarded the train in Chicago seven days ago to ride to the seaboard. The car, a Chicago and Atlantic one, was drawn in at Olneyville four days ago. When asked if he wanted food he feebly answered: "No, I've been hungry too long." The man had shouted so long that he was almost too hoarse to utter a cry. The car contained a miscellaneous freight, and he expected that it would be promptly opened when it arrived at its destination.

—The process of sheep shearing by machinery is now performed in Australia by an ingenious kind of device, the results, as represented, being very satisfactory. The apparatus in question is a very simple one, being made on the same principle as the cutter of a mower or reaper, and the knives are worked by means of rods within the handles, these in their return being moved by a core within a long flexible tube, which is kept in a rotary shaft, and wheels driven by a stationary engine. The comb is in the form of a segment of a circle, about three inches in diameter, with 11 conical shaped teeth. Each machine is worked by a shearer, and, as the comb is forced along the skin of the animal, the fleece is cut. The machine can be run either with a steam or gas engine, or by ordinary horse power, and does not easily get out of order.

An accident that resulted very seriously to four young women of Philadelphia, employes of Strawbridge & Clothier, occurred at Montclare, Montgomery county, on Saturday last. They have been spending their vacations at Collegeville, and drove over to the post office at Phœnixville in the morning to get their mail. As they were driving across the canal bridge at Montclare their wagon collided wite another coming from the opposite direction, and all the girls were thrown into the canal, twenty feet below. A party of young men went to the rescue, and but for their timely assistance the girls might have been drowned. One had an ugly gash in her face, caused by striking against a jagged rock, and another had her arm sprained. The other two escaped with a ducking. They refused to give their names to their rescuers, and were driven to their boarding-house at Collegeville.

—M. Ballingsley, a wealthy business man of Bronaugh, Mo., and his wife were stopping at the New Albany Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., for several days. They left Friday morning for home. Friday afternoon the proprietors of the hotel received a telegram stating that Ballingsley had lost $1,000 in the hotel. The clerk made a careful search and the money was finally found between the slab of the bed and the mattress. It was done up in a strange fashon. Around a long leather purse that contained the money a piece of coffee sack had been sewed tightly. Around this was wrapped a towel, which was also tightly sewed, and the whole was bound up in another towel, loosely stitched together. Mr. Ballingsley arrived this morning and got his money. He explained that his wife had done it up in that manner so that she could wear it as a bustle. In the hurry to catch the train she forgot to put on the bustle.

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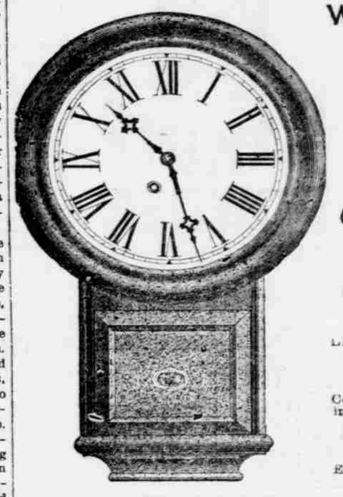

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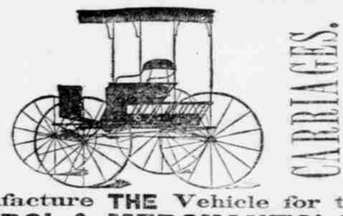

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"Peerless" Traction and Portable Engines. "Domestic" and Crescent Engines. Steam Gang Plows. "Geiser" Thresher and Cleaner.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, -- AUGUST 31, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Court next week.

—Just received, 100 Irish horse collars at Myers & Son's.

—The Public Schools of this place will open on Monday next.

—There will be a large railroad show here the 10th of next month.

—Miss Annie Seehler, of this place, is visiting friends in Pittsburgh.

—There will be a concert in the Opera House next Tuesday evening.

—T. E. Seanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Young Democrats, who voted on age last fall, must be assessed in order to vote this fall.

—The legal season for slaughtering squirrels begins September 1, and continues until January 1.

—Mr. Matthew Zahm, clerk at the P. R. station at Cresson, spent Sunday with his parents in this place.

—Mr. P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel, has the fire brick on the ground for a new pavement in front of his hotel.

—Messrs. Coe Lucky and L. A. Roberts of Pittsburg, are visiting their friends, Messrs. Herman and Frank Connell, of this place.

—Messrs. John and Ralph and Miss Jennie Mundon, of Pittsburgh, are the guests of Mr. C. T. Roberts' family in this place.

—Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, with his family, is stopping at Cresson Park.

—Thomas Coulin, a fifteen-year-old Altoona boy, was drowned near Elderado, Blair county, on last Sunday afternoon while in bathing.

—A five months old child of Mr. and Mrs. James Sharp living about three miles north of Ebensburg died on Friday last from cholera infantum.

—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa., 3000 pounds good, clean dry wool for which the highest price will be paid. Cash paid if desired.

—Thomas Kerr, son of E. G. Kerr, Esq., of this place, who had been visiting in Johnstown for the past two months returned home on Tuesday.

—Messrs. Woolf, Son & Thomas, the cheapest clothiers of Johnstown, have a new advertisement in this week. Don't fail to read it.

—Editor Lloyd, of the *Herald*, accompanied by his better half, is taking in the sights of Gettysburg this week, with the Juniata Valley Editorial Association.

—Mr. Edward Sharbaugh and Mr. Oscar Snider, of Carrolltown, who took advantage of the excursion to Niagara Falls last week, returned home on Saturday.

—Mr. Wm. J. Oatman, son of Dr. J. J. Oatman, of Altoona, passed through this place on Tuesday for Carrolltown, where he intends spending a few days with friends.

—A city boarder who heard a rooster crow for the first time the other morning, in a sleepy manner said, "I wish that cornet player would let up until after breakfast."

—William Lloyd, of Altoona, the well-known banker, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Maxwell Kinkead, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the 74th year of his age.

—Messrs. Seward and Marshall Jones, of the firm of Jones Bro.'s, granite workers, of Boston, Mass., are visiting relatives and friends in this place, where they formerly resided.

—Chemists say it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, pickles, etc., if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked.

—Charles Strattan, of Blairsville, a brakeman on the West Penn road, fell from a car on Sunday and had both feet injured, one so badly that amputation at the ankle was necessary.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—Samuel Moore, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, was killed in the lumber woods Monday afternoon near Brockport, Elk county, by a saw-log striking him. His neck was broken.

—Miss Hattie Sharbaugh, daughter of Mr. J. W. Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, who had been on a visit to Niagara Falls for several days, passed through this place on Tuesday on her way home.

—Mrs. Annie Klingensmith, of Lawrenceville, (Pittsburgh) who has been visiting in this place for the past few weeks for the benefit of her health, returned home on Monday last much improved.

—A German engineer who visited Pennsylvania a while ago to investigate the iron industry, reported when he went home that at Pittsburg forty men could do in one day as much work as it required 100 men to do in Germany.

—A large portion of one of the walls of the new St. Elmo Hotel, now being erected in Punxsutawney, fell on Friday last, severely injuring one of the workmen. The loss will be quite heavy to the persons erecting the structure.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Mr. E. B. Creswell, the contractor for the putting up of the telephone line between Ebensburg and Carrolltown, informs us that the wires will be in working order on Monday next. Willie Shoemaker, son of H. A. Shoemaker, Esq., will have charge of the office in Ebensburg.

—Thomas A. Hincle, of Wilmore, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed at East Conemaugh on Saturday. He was thrown from the train while drilling cars, by a sudden lurch and the wheels crushed his body into a shapeless mass. He was about twenty-one years of age.

—Rev. Father Walsh, pastor of the Catholic church in this place for several years, took his departure on Friday last for Coyleville, Butler county, Pa., the scene of his future labors. He will be succeeded here by Rev. Father Smith, of Altoona, who is expected here during the present week.

—Mr. W. L. Nicholson, of Altoona, who has spent the past month at the Mountain House, in this place, returned home on Thursday. Mr. Nicholson is a pleasant and sociable young man and during his short visit to our town made many friends, who will be glad to welcome him back at any time.

—John Attig, a laborer in Braddock, was committed to jail on Saturday for the non-payment of taxes. The commitment was made out by Tax Collector Fritzins, of the borough, and read "until the taxes be paid or he be discharged by due process of law." The receipts of prisoners charged with non-payment of taxes is an unusual occurrence at the jail.

—Forty new brick buildings are under contract for erection on the site of the burned district of DuBois, besides many frame structures. Some of the bricks are already under roof.

—Mr. James Costlow, ex-County Commissioner, of Adams township, has been summoned as a petit juror, at the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to be held in the Court House at Scranton, Lackawanna county, on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1888.

—The following named persons can each obtain a letter by calling at the Ebensburgh post-office: Mrs. H. H. Cutts, Miss Mary A. Conner, Mr. Martin Farabaugh, Mrs. William H. McMullen, Sarah Miller, Mr. John A. Streams, Miss Katie R. Ling. Persons calling for these letters will please state they were advertised.

—At the examination of teachers in Susquehanna township on Saturday Aug. 18, the following named teachers were selected: Weakland's school, A. P. Weakland; Craver's school, Geo. L. Bearer; Koontzman's school, Orlanda Helfrick; Bearer's school, Annie White. The following schools remain vacant: Salt, Well Garman's and Westover's.

—The bodies of the two men drowned at Sheridan, a few miles below Johnstown, on Wednesday of last week have been recovered. The parties were Rev. Mr. Comingo and Ed. C. Orth, of the American Canoe Association, and were from Pittsburg. The body of Rev. Comingo was found on Sunday last and that of Mr. Orth on Monday. Their bodies were taken to Pittsburg.

—Gottlieb Lantsberger, a young man who has lived in a little house by himself at West Newton, Westmoreland county, was found dead Tuesday evening about 4 o'clock. He was lying across a chair, his head resting on a trunk. He is supposed to have been dead several days, his body being in an advanced state of decomposition. He was last seen on Monday evening of last week.

—The "Brothers" at Loretto have rebuilt the north wing of the college which was burned down December 9, 1886. The students will occupy the study-hall and dormitories this coming scholastic year. Studies will be resumed at the college on the 3d of September. Many applications have already been made; and the coming year promises to be an exceptionable prosperous one for the college.

—Bargains at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa. Sugar, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound, teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffee 15, 20 and 22 cents per pound; oatmeal, 5 cents: barley, 6 cents; rice 8 cents per pound; calicoes, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cents per yard; dress goods, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents; per yard; children's, misses' and ladies' shoes and all spring and summer goods at actual cost for spot cash or trade.

—A family in Clarion county recently cooked mushrooms and ate of them. The family were all taken sick and a young child died and two more children are not expected to live. The family know now that the food was not mushrooms, as supposed, but toadstools. In fact there is but one sure way to tell mushrooms from toadstools, and that is to eat them, and if you live they were mushrooms, and if you die they were toadstools.

—One of Somerset's most honored citizens, Col. John R. Edie, died at his residence in that place on Monday afternoon. He was the oldest living member of the Somerset bar, was the first District Attorney of the county, twice represented the county in the State Legislature, and was twice elected to Congress. He was a graduate of West Point, and early in the late war was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and served with great distinction throughout the war.

—Thomas Riffley, a young colored man was drowned in the Stonycreek near Moxham, on last Sunday evening. Riffley along with several other men went in bathing and in a short time Riffly was noticed sinking. Before assistance reached him he disappeared for the second time which was the last seen of him. His body was recovered on Monday afternoon near the spot where he was last seen. He was 24 years of age and his home was in Mecersburg, Franklin county. He had been working in Johnstown about one week.

—The Westmoreland county Commissioners have examined the county bridges destroyed by the flood, and find the damages about as follows: The joint bridges crossing Jacobs' creek, viz: Distner's mill, Hogg station and Iron, which will require, at the lowest estimate, $5,000 to rebuild them; the Southside Irwin bridge, $1,000; Larimer, $2,000; Spruce Run bridge, in Derry township, $2,000, and the Saltsburg, $1,000, as well as a large number of others that must be repaired at an early date. A close estimate puts the loss at from $20,000 to $25,000.—*Greensburg Record.*

—Francis Haas, a young German, aged about eighteen years who has only been in this country about a year, was badly injured in Mitchells & Co.'s mines at Hastings, on Tuesday. He was pouring out some powder from a can containing about sixteen pounds, when a spark from his lamp ignited it and a terrible explosion followed. The young man was terribly burned about the face and breast and the flesh torn off his hands and arms. His eyes are but slightly injured and if he lives he will be able to see, though but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

—A terrible accident occurred at Springfield mines about 5 o'clock on Monday evening, whereby John F. Hennessey, an employe, was so badly injured that he will probably die. Mr. Hennessey was one of the blasting gang and had put in a seven foot hole and had blown a pot in it with dynamite, after which he proceeded to charge the hole with powder. He had poured in about one gallon of black powder when an explosion occurred, by what means is not known. He received the force of the explosion full in the face, tearing away the lower part of his face, blowing out his right eye and injuring his breast so badly that recovery is apparently impossible.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—It has been decided by the Pennsylvania Company to begin immediately the erection of five mammoth shops in East Altoona at a cost of $500,000, the plans of which reached Altoona last Friday. The shops will have a capacity to build one hundred and fifty locomotives a year, and will give employment to sixteen hundred machinists. This means a gain to Altoona's population of at least ten thousand. The shops are to be built in such a way as to admit of additions at any time, and are a part of the plan of the Pennsylvania system to concentrate all their engine and car building at one central point. Together with the new shops now going up, and improvements contemplated, at least $1,000,000 will be expended in Altoona during the next fourteen months to increase facilities for road equipment.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

Scarlet Fever at South Fork.

Te season at South Fork, says the Pittsburg *Times*, was brought to a sudden close Monday by the discovery on Sunday that there were six cases of scarlet fever at that time among the cottages. The season up to this time had been a phenomenally successful one; in fact, the most successful in the history of the club. Since last summer a number of new and handsome vilas have been erected along the shore of the beautiful lake, and all of these, as well as all of those which had been built in the past few years, have been occupied this summer.

The first cloud which gathered to mar the perfect happiness which had spread over the place was the discovery, about a month ago, of two very light cases of scarlet fever. There was great consternation for awhile, and a number of mothers departed with their children, but the scare was of short duration. The beautiful resort once more resumed its wonted life and gayety, and everything was as happy as a marriage bell, when the above mentioned bomb was thrown into the camp of the visitors on Sunday. Rapid preparations were made by everybody to leave at the earliest possible moment, and on Monday morning a regular colony moved down to the South Fork station to return home. Another large number arrived on the Mail train Monday, and soon the beautiful resort will be deserted for the season.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Lewis Beynon, an old and respected resident of Ebensburg, on last Monday afternoon about half past two o'clock, started to visit his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Roberts, who resides about four miles southwest of Ebensburg. About half past four o'clock Mr. John Long and Mr. J. W. Pringle, of Summerhill, who had been in Ebensburg and were returning home, when within a short distance of the residence of Mr. R. H. Roberts, found Mr. Beynon on the side of the road, just about expiring. They got out of the buggy and went to his assistance, but he was past all help and gave a gasp or two and died. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death. His corpse was taken to the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. H. Roberts, and after being prepared for burial was brought to his home on Tuesday. Mr. Beynon was a native of Wales but came to this country when a young man and had been a resident of Ebensburg for over forty years. About thirty years ago he had a stroke of paralysis and ever since had been partially paralyzed on his left side, but he still continued to work at his trade, that of a tailor. He leaves a wife and two sons, Howard, of Ebensburg, and Wesley, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, and three daughters, Malinda, married to R. H. Roberts, of Cambria township and Clara and Annie, who are unmarried. He was about 65 years of age.

A True Snake Story.

On Friday of last week Mr. Adam Kemery, of West Taylor township, while upturning a large root in a field where he was plowing, discovered a pile of blacksnakes. With a good stout club he succeeded in dispatching every one of them, when a count of the reptiles showed the number killed to be fifty-seven, each one about a foot in length. Subsequently the old one, measuring over six feet, was killed a few rods away, making fifty-eight in all.

We are aware that this favors somewhat of the usual Munchausen variety of snake stores, but we assure our readers that we state the exact truth, as Mr. Kemery is a reputable farmer and gives these facts unvarnished. Further than that, the statement is verified by Robert Gechnour, a young man who was working in the same field. Any one doubting this story, however, can prove the matter to his own satisfaction any day this week by driving out on the Benshoff Hill to Mr. Kemery's farm, where he can see the reptiles for himself.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

Reduced Rates to the Pennsylvania State Fair via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania State Agriculturial Association will hold its thirty-fourth annual exhibition at the fair grounds in Philadelphia, September 3d to 15th, 1888. Since the last exhibition a large amount of money has been expended in improving the grounds, enlarging the building, and adding new accommodations for exhibits and stock, so that the equipment of the grounds is now unsurpassed in the country. The display of agricultural products, implements, machinery, and live stock will be very large, and the $25,000 offered in premiums will render the competition spirited. Beside these departments the trotting races, polo contests, athletic sports, and a large number of novel and interesting special features will add a variety of entertainment and instruction never before offered.

The proximity of the fair grounds of the Pennsylvania railroad renders access from all parts of the country very easy. For the accommodation of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets September 3d to 14th, from principal stations on the main line and branches, at greatly-reduced rates. Special arrangements will be made, and trains will run as occasion requires, due announcement of which will be made later.

A Word to the Thinker.

If you are young, vigorous, full of life and health, you require no *stimulant*, but, unfortunately, we are not all so; then think, if depressed in spirits, if lack of ambition, if weak from disease, if lung trouble, if no appetite—what is best to use—Why, ask the Hospitals, ask the Faculty, and they will all answer that Max Klein's "Silver Age" Rye is the best stimulant in the world. He will also forward you six quarts of the best six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for $5.00, or $1.00 per single quart. His Wines are the purest, and for 75 cents per quart, you can rely upon any article advertised by Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny.

Send for price list. We ship goods, neatly packed, anywhere.

Aug. 31, '88. 1y.

Our Favorite Clothing Man Coming.

A letter has been received at this office to the effect that the Economy Clothing Co., of Johnstown, Pa., have almost completed their fall stock. Mr. Amos Sulka is a partner in the above firm and he will be in Ebensburg in the early part of September with a large stock of new goods. His liberal and honest dealings has won for him the confidence, good will and patronage of our people, and all in want of clothing should wait for him. In the meantime, should anyone visit Johnstown, they should call at the immense establishment on Main street. There is none better, none cheaper than the Economy Clothing Company.

Pic-nic.

A social pic-nic was held in Parrish's grove, near Loretto, on Saturday, August 25th. It was an enjoyable affair and largely attended by their many friends and acquaintances. L.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Sheriff's Sales.

The Sheriff will offer at public sale at the Mansion House, Johnstown, on Saturday, September 1, 1888, the following:

All the right, title, and interest of Edward L. Shaffer, of, in, and to a piece of land in Upper Yoder township; to be sold at the suit of James O'Connor.

All the right, title, and interest of Sarah Michaels and Wesley Michaels, of, in, and to a frame house and lot of ground in Morrellville; to be sold at the suit of S. and E. Overdorf.

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Maizi, of, in, and to two lots of ground, a slaughter-house, and other out-buildings in Stonycreek township; to be sold at the suit of Christ Hornick.

All the right, title, and interest, of Fred. Carl, of, in, and to a frame house and irregularly shaped lot of ground in the Fourth ward Johnstown, to be sold at the suit of C. Kast.

All the right, title, and interest of John R. Hill of, in, and to a lot of ground in Stonycreek township; to be sold at the suit of Jacob Fend.

On Monday, September 3d, the Sheriff will offer the following at the Court House in Ebensburg at 1 o'clock.

All the right, title, and interest of Philip Weible, of, in, and to a lot of ground and house in Carrolltown, to be sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Blair county.

All the right, title, and interest of W. W. Sherman, of, in, and to a lot of ground and dwelling house in East Taylor township; to be sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Cambria county.

All the right, title, and interest of Patrick Fleming, of, in, and to a lot of ground and frame dwelling in the borough of Prospect; to be sold at the suit of the Commissioners of Cambria county.

Lives of the Candidates.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhler Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, and George F. Parker, managing editor of the New York *Press*.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed, in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr. Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference. Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found a record of the Democratic National Convention of 1888, including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand-Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1888:

Daniel Lendel, Cambria and Amelia Thom, Johnstown.

James N. Singer, Jackson township and Annie M. Hughes, East Taylor township.

Francis P. Fox, Minersville and Emma J. Kinney, Johnstown.

John Fitzgerald and Carrie Brown, Gallitzin.

Edward Bamrick and Emma Owens, Lilly borough.

Walter S. Miller and Ida Behe, Washington township.

Thomas Patrick Leap and Jane Elizabeth Hoover, Lilly borough.

Joseph Gaidner and Mary A. Gates, Yoder township.

John Toth and Annie Tacko, Cambria borough.

Simon Stiles, White township and Cecelia Brown, Dean township.

Robert M. Livingston, Grubbtown and Lovina Ream, Upper Yoder township.

Elmer E. Constable and Julia Ann Wislinger, Stonycreek township.

Samuel Coles, Vincent Coles, Ebensburg and Maggie McCombie, Carroll township.

Died.

RODGERS.—Died at her home in Ebensburg on Thursday, August 23rd, 1888, Mrs. Jane Rodgers, wife of Alonza Rodgers, aged about 35 years.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Hay Fever.

I have been afflicted with hay fever from early in August until frost. My eyes would run a stream of water and I sneezed continually. I was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like a charm and I can say I am entirely cured.—Mrs. Emeline Johnson, Chester, Conn.

I have been for several years a sufferer from hay fever and severe head colds. I have found nothing that can compare with Ely's Cream Balm. I would not be without it for any consideration. It is simply wonderful in its effect upon the nasal organs.—S. A. Burtt, Wilmington, N. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to me directed there will be exposed to sale by public vendue outcry, at the Court House in Ebensburg on

Monday, Sept. 3rd, 1888,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

the following property to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Martin and Eliza Martin in a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Dean township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Dennis Cauley, Patrick Finnerty, David Brown and others, containing 48 acres, about 25 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame barn now in the occupancy of John Martin and Eliza Martin, taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. S. Calvert and Bro.

☞ TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of Albert M. Aunsman in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., on or about the 16th day of August, 1888, one brown-black cow, one white spot in forehead and one white spot on hip next tail, supposed to be six years old. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she she will be disposed of according to law. ALBERT AUNSMAN.

Allegheny Twp., Aug. 21, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Strayed away from Glen White, Pa., about July 1st, a black cow with white spots, white belly, and "crumpled horns." A satisfactory reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

Address MICHAEL MAZENKO,
Kittanning Point, Blair Co., Pa.

Aug. 10, 1888.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons holding or owning coupon bonds issued by the county of Cambria to present them to the treasurer of said county of Cambria for payment on September 1st, 1888, as after that date interest will cease on the same.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN KIRBY,
J. G. LLOYD, } Com'rs.
Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

Ebensburg, July 27, 1888.-5t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the first Monday of September next unless cause be shown to the contrary.

First and final account of John Ryan, assignee of John H. Clark and wife for benefit of creditors.

First and partial account of J. R. O'Connor, assignee of Jacob Treits and wife for benefit of creditors.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1888.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, a. J. Seil, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 113 acres, 60 acres cleared and 53 well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 1st. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale
:—OF—:
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry on the premises in Allegheny township, on

SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1888.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A place or lot of ground situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the north by the township road leading from Loretto to Ebensburg, on the east by a 16 foot alley, on the south by a 15-foot alley and on the west by lot No. 6, fronting 83 feet on said township road, and extending back as described 178¾ feet, and having a two-storied frame house, a frame stable and the necessary outbuildings thereon erected. This property is situated just outside the northern limits of the borough of Loretto.

By virtue of the same order of Court I will also expose to sale at public vendue or outcry at Gallitzin, on the premises hereinafter described, on said date, August 25th, 1888, at five o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the village of Marysville, in Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Forest street and extending back 150 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of S. B. Corn on the east, and lot of Wm. Eckenrode on the west, (the coal and minerals being reserved), having thereon erected a two-storied frame house, a frame stable and outbuildings.

☞ TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the properties are sold, the balance of one-third at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal payments in six and twelve months thereafter. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH HOGUE,
Adm'r of Sophia Sill, dec'd.

Loretto, Aug. 3, 1888.-3t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Thomas Bradley, vs. Matilda Bradley. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 4, Dec. Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to
MATILDA BRADLEY, GREETING:

WE command you as heretofore commanded that all manner of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Thomas Bradley, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which he hath contracted with you the said Matilda Bradley, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1888.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest: JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, July 27, 1888.-6t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE HON. ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the 47th Judicial District consisting of the County of Cambria, has issued his precept bearing date the 15th day of June, 1888, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Ebensburg for the County of Cambria and to commence on the First Monday of September, 1888, and continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Coroner, Justices of Peace, Aldermen, and Constables in said county of Cambria, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done and those who are bound in recognizances and their own remembrances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Cambria county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

GIVEN under my hand at Ebensburg, the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1888, and the One Hundred and Twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States.

JOS. A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Aug., 10, 1888.

TRIAL LIST.

List of cases down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, commencing on Monday, September 3rd, 1888.

FIRST WEEK.

Gallagher et al ..... vs. Durbin.

SECOND WEEK.

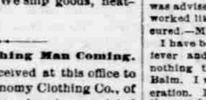
Miller ..... vs. Pringle.
Miller ..... vs. Sealtz.
Pfeifer ..... vs. Schmitt
Harter ..... vs. Westover.
Scheroth ..... vs. Creek et al.
Boring ..... vs. Bennett.
Longstreth ..... vs. Johns.
Coach ..... vs. Edwards.
O'Connor ..... vs. Higgins et al.
Notley ..... vs. Kramer, Mann & Co.
Early ..... vs. Hipps & Lloyd.
Donahoe ..... vs. Jugg.
Same ..... vs. Scott.
Thomas for use ..... vs. Lloyd et al.
Coy for use ..... vs. Same.
Thomas ..... vs. Same.
Eger ..... vs. Leahey.
Shippee ..... vs. Johnstown Lumber Co.
Trexler ..... vs. Rhody et al.
Johnstown Milling Co. vs. Hanna.
Snyder ..... vs. Cambria Iron Co.
1st Nat'l Bank Alto'a.. vs. Duncan.
Stabler ..... vs. Craver.
Fedeo ..... vs. Fedeo.
Hallo ..... vs. Boyle.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1888.

WE WANT YOU!

To send us 40 cents for one of our



6-in. FARM WRENCHES.

Light, Handy and Strong, will Outwear and Outlast two Ordinary Wrenches.

YOU WANT
AN ELLRICH
Household S. D. Set.

This set consists of a Rosewood Handle and four interchangeable blades (2 screw-drivers and 2 chisels) fitting same; all packed in a neat wood box. This tool is constantly useful everywhere, around the house, at the office, in the shop, on the farm. Sent free on receipt of $1.60.

Ask Your Local Dealer

for them, if he has not got them, he will get them for you, or we will send either on receipt of price, as above. *Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.*

ELLRICH & CO.,
Plantsville, Conn.

AGENTS
WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENENA, N. Y.

Aug. 24, 3m.

WHEN you want JOB WORK done call this office.

FARM FOR SALE.

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As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe, remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

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"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered

Diseases of Young Pigs.

The season is at hand when diseases of young pigs are prevalent, and many losses occur through ignorance and neglect of the breeder. The supplementary cause of three-fourths of the deaths that occur among young pigs, according to a correspondent in *Swine Breeders' Journal*, are canker, colds, thumps and scours. He says:

We place canker, or canker sore mouth, first on the list, as it is the result of the impaired condition of the blood in the sow, the impurities in which are taken into the pig through the milk of the dam, and on the thorough impregnation of the system of the pig with this poison, these cankerous sores break out, usually followed by death. What excuse has a breeder for permitting the systems of his brood sows, through lack of proper foods, to become so deranged that their blood, instead of being pure and life giving, is rank poison?

The second cause of death is colds; in fact a cold is the primary cause of the ills of young pigs. The best care and management are often unable to prevent this disease appearing, and it is, to a certain extent, excusable. The sudden changes in the weather, over exertion and sudden cooling off will often introduce it. The best remedy is external vigilance and the careful use of a few simple remedies.

The next disease is thumps. It is claimed no be "fatty degeneration," a heart trouble and indigestion. The primary and first cause for thumps is to be found in the derangement of the digestion. The pig is naturally a glutton, and will gorge itself, time and again, on any feed suiting its taste. In some cases it is prominent in both the heart and lungs, and in other cases but slightly attacking one of these organs but very strongly defined in the other. The usual course of this disease is first, stupidness and inactiveness, followed by varying appetite, then a cough, more or less prominent, depending on its cause, whether a stomach cough, result of dyspepsia, or a lung cough, result of cold, which the pig is made liable to through its diseased condition. Then the thumping of the sides, which indicates a critical period, and demonstrates that both the lungs and heart are more or less affected. It takes several days before this disease reaches the thumping stage, and to the experienced the symptoms are very clearly defined, and the following steps taken to prevent further development.

The pigs are exercised regularly in warm, clear weather; their pens are kept clean and dry, and they are given all the sunshine possible to get. This matter of sunshine is an important thing. The next step is to reduce the feed of the sow, if pigs are sucking. If not, reduce feed of the pigs. The indigestion is corrected by giving small doses of nux vomica, a little turpentine and sulphur, the amount of which and frequency of the doses depends on the condition of the pigs, which must be determined by the breeder. If the pigs should commence to thump, then small doses of digitalis must be given. It will be noticed, by the close observer, that about the time these obstructed respirations appear, there is a slight fever, rapidly increasing as the disease progresses. To combat this, sweet spirits of niter, aconite or turpentine is used, quantity and frequency of doses determined by condition of pig. The successful treatment of thumps, and in fact all diseases of pigs, necessitate careful nursing, and close attention, and the exercise of a certain amount of knowledge, which it is to be hoped all breeders have.

Peach Tree Borers.

The borer and the yellows are greatly interfering with the cultivation of the peach in many sections where it was formerly profitably raised. This insect sometimes attacks young trees in the nursery so as to render them unfit for transplanting, but more commonly when they have come into bearing. The eggs are deposited in the summer at the base of the trunk near the collar, where the bark is soft. The best preventives are watchfulness and care in keeping that portion of the tree in a condition that is uninviting to the pests. Scrape away the earth in the spring and occasionally swab the collar of the trees with strong soapsuds. This of itself will be a sufficient protection if frequently performed at the right season, although the kerosene emulsion, which is not so easily prepared, is usually recommended for the purpose. After the borers have made an entrance the proper thing to do is to pick them out with the point of a knife or kill them in their holes and prevent future trouble in the manner stated above.

Barren Corn Stalks.

The extent to which the corn yield is reduced by barren stalks, says Professor Morrow, of the Illinois State university, is greater than is generally supposed. This loss varies from year to year, as well as in different varieties. Violent storms when the corn is in bloom may prevent the fertilization of many ears; his, of course, cannot be prevented. But Professor Morrow believes that the productiveness of any variety may be increased by preventing fertilization by the pollen of barren stalks by removal of the tassel from these, or by cutting away the stalks entirely so soon as it is discovered that no ear is to appear. This course is impracticable in general field culture, but can be applied to small plats especially designed for seed.

A Hint to Young Men.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get, you will never be richer than you are. It is not what a man gets, but what he saves, that constitutes his wealth. Go, learn the first two rules of arithmetic; learn addition and subtraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please; subtract the sum which you add, and tell us if the last amount will not be the same as the first. Every man should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little. Never mind; spend less than little; and then next year you will get more, for you will have the profit upon the sum you save.

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How to Make a Tent.

Buy nine yards of good, stout, yard wide cotton cloth and cut into three strips of three yards each. Sew these strips together securely by overlapping, and you will then have a strip three yards square. Make a solution of twelve ounces of alum in three gallons of water, and soak the cotton in it for a day. Rinse it in warm rain water and stretch it in the sun to dry. It will then be waterproof.

Having reached your camping out place, cut two poles eight feet long, each with a fork at one end. Sink the other ends in the ground about a foot and beat the earth well to keep them firmly in place. These should be about eight feet apart. Now cut another pole about nine feet long and put it on the top of the other two, resting in the forks. Cut two more poles ten feet long for the sides of your frame, resting one end of each pole on the cross pole and the other end on the ground. Stretch the canvas over the frame and tack it to poles. You can make the sides of your tent weather proof with the boughs of cedar and other trees.

This is the simplest and least expensive tent you can have, and it will answer your purposes fully. The interior of the tent, however, would be a little more roomy and comfortable if you would put up a second frame in the rear, similar to that in front, say two feet high, and stretch the canvas over that and hence to the ground.

Select sloping ground to put your tent on, so that if it rains the water will readily run off; and also dig a little ditch around the tent, with an outlet running down the incline. As the front of the tent will be open— unless you choose to provide enough canvas to close it—you had better place it with the front toward the northwest, for storms, if you have any, will probably come from the south or southwest.

The rude hut described, for it is little else, will no doubt seem a flimsy shelter those who have never occupied one, but for perfect rest and the soundest of sound sleeping, you will find it superior to the best room in your city house.

A Snake-Charmer's Martyrdom.

India has just lost a snake-charmer, one Kondajee Muboojee, who fella martyr to his belief in his own powers. A lad 6 years old, named Vittoo Heorree, was bitten by a cobra at Mazagon, Bombay, and, as usual, a snake-charmer inquired where the cobra had taken refuge, and, on a woodpile being pointed out, he removed the wood, found and seized the snake, and endeavored to make it bite the dead boy, declaring that if it did so the child would at once be restored to life. For two hours he persevered, but the snake refused to strike the body, and at last, irritated beyond endurance turned and bit Kondajee in the hand. The snake-charmer calmly placed the snake in a copper vessel and then sat down. A vehicle was sent for and the man placed inside, but by the time he reached home he was dead. The story testifies strongly to the belief of snake-charmers of India in their power over the snakes and to the existence of a superstition that the second bite of a snake will restore the life that the first has taken away. The apathy of the Hindoo is evident by the fact that the snake-charmer used no effort whatever to save his own life. Whether he thought that he was proof against its ill effects was not stated in the evidence given at that inquest held on the body of the child; but it is clear that he had no belief in the virtues of any antidote or mode of treatment. It is most probable that he was confident in the powers of the drugs, ointments, or charms he had previously used to protect him, for the evidence of the spectators showed that upon finding the snake in the woodpile he had seized it without the slightest hesitation. It is certainly singular that a man accustomed to handle snakes should have been so convinced that their bite had power to restore life as well as to cause death.

Instantaneous Interest Indicator.

A machine by which the interest on any sum from $10,000 to $1, from ten years to one day, at any rate per cent., may be determined in thirty seconds, by simply turning a knob, has been patented. An interest sheet is wound around the rollers inside the machine, which are rotated by the knobs at the side to stop at the given amount desired, and given rate per cent., as printed on the interest sheet, this portion then appearing in the open space on the left hand margin of the machine. Then the small metal tablets on the face and across the center are thrown up with the point of the pencil, for the time the interest is to be computed. This being done, the required interest is in plain view. By the use of this machine all of the mental and three-fourths of the physical labor is dispensed with. It is quicker than books or charts. It is safer than books or charts, because you cannot see any figures but those you wish to see. It keeps its own time.

Propagating Plants by Layering.

You can multiply many vines and tender plants as well as those of harder woods, by layering, which is done by bending down a branch and covering the middle portion of it with soil and fastening it down with pegs. In layering roses and other hard wooded plants and grapevines, cut a slight gash in the under side just through the bark. At this point the roots will form. This is a much more certain process than setting out slips, for in this case the parent vine is aiding in the formation of the roots on the partly buried branch. The best time is in the early summer before the wood becomes old and tough. Many of the tender vines and plants may be made to take root in pots.

A New York farmer states that he used only coal-gas tar to prevent the ravages of the potato beetle. He puts a gallon of tar in a tub, over which he pours boiling water, which is allowed to settle and cool. This is sprinkled over the vines with an ordinary sprinkler. A gallon of tar costing seventy-five cents suffices for several acres of potatoes.

Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. Y. She writes: "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well." Lactated Food is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. At druggists. Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.
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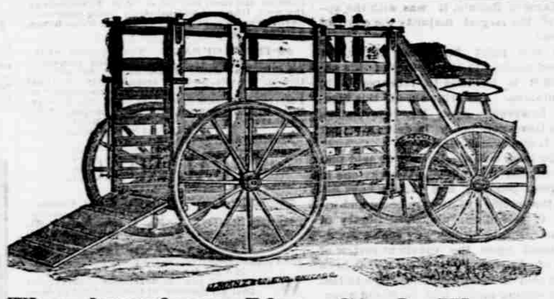

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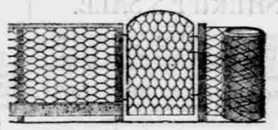

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The Farm and Garden.

Do not allow water to stand about the roots of evergreen and fruit trees.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure when applied to the treatment of animals.

Some Philadelphia growers of begonias have had great success with plants by growing them in lumps of peat, steeped in manure water.

Professor L. H. Bailey considers native trees and schrubs preferable for windbreaks. Of exotic trees, only the Norway spruce and apple are desirable for windbrakes in Michigan.

A practical butter-maker says: "I find that from open setting a can of cream raised when the cows are fed hay and grain will make thirty pounds of butter, for the same quantity when the cows are feeding on grass, twenty pounds.

If eggs are the main desideratum in keeping fowls, avoid short-legged fowls of any breed. They rarely lay well the second year on account of laying on too much fat, while a fowl of good length of leg will ordinarily lay well until three years of age.

The sure way to break a hen from eggeating is to cut off her head. Prevent the habit, if possible, by giving nests lined with straw and large enough for the hen to move without breaking the eggs; also gather the eggs daily and use artificial nest eggs.

The fact is well known to all painstaking cultivators that the mere stirring of the surface (as with steel rake in garden, or slant-tooth harrow in lately-planted corn or potato field) soon as the soil is dry enough to work after rain, will destroy nine-tenths of the weeds that have started but are not visible except to close scrutiny.

To much concentrated food will cause the cows to lay on too much fat. Feed less corn and more of other foods, such as oats, rye bran and shorts, or middlings, with plenty of hay, corn-fodder and straw; especially straw. Good wheat straw, says an authority, is as good as hay when properly cut and mixed with oatmeal and middlings.

When a horse has a nail in his foot, either picked up or the broken part of a shoe-nail, the lameness is peculiar. The animal holds up the leg; when he moves he puts the foot tenderly on the ground, resting it on the toe, and steps slowly and carefully. When this is perceived the foot should be examined. At first the foot will not be hot, but in a few days inflammation will occur, and unless the foot is cleaned and the nail cut out ulceration may take place and cause permanent injury.

In relation to the cow that sucks herself, the better way would be to fatten and beef her. You may possibly prevent her doing so by making a cage of slats to fit her neck, and large enough so the cow cannot reach the udder with her mouth. The only advice for the cows so thin that you have to lift them up at calving time, is to feed better during the winter. Give the cows equal parts by weight of bran and corn meal, commencing with eight pounds per day, with plenty of good hay, and warm water to drink, and gradually increase the feed to fifteen pounds per cow per day.

To have good corn the soil should be well plowed and thoroughly pulverized before planting. The seed bed should be put in good tilth. No less than three kernels to each hill should be planted, and the rows kept straight. More seed will make it necessary to thin out the stand, as more than three stalks in each hill will not yield well. About the time the corn is coming up, go over the field with a smoothing harrow, and the corn will come up much better, and millions of weeds will be killed. A free use of the cultivator or horse hoe, or anything to keep down the weeds, must follow.

About Coffee.

To make a really good cup of coffee has always been ranked among the fine arts, requiring considerable skill and experience. So much so in fact that many persons have for a lifetime put up with a decoction that is coffee only in name. With proper appliances it is not all difficult to make the very best cup of coffee. In boiling coffee we lose all the delicate flavors contained in the berry, and bring out all the noxious qualities and bitter oils that tend to make consumers dyspeptic and billious. A native of any of the countries where coffee is grown would ridicule and put away in disgust what the average American has grown accustomed to as his beverage. In Brazil, Ceylon or Java, after roasting the coffee it is ground to a fine powder, and instead of boiling, very hot water is poured through it and filtered. This gives a beatifully clear and pure cup of coffee, without any bitter or pungent taste. By grinding the coffee very fine double the strength is obtained, making the same quantity of coffee go twice as far as by the old-fashioned way. There is no waste in the coffee grounds, every available part of the coffee being used, and all the food properties and delicate flavors extracted. To prevent the fine grounds from getting into the liquid coffee a special textile fabric filter is absolutely necessary, as no preforated metal filter can be made fine enough to prevent the grounds from getting through.

A Self Milking Cow.

It is fortunate that this bad habit is not often acquired, but afer it has been it is a difficult matter to correct. Among the many devices for this purpose, many of them cumbrous and unweidly, a spiked headstall is as good and as likely to make a lasting impression as any. Wrought iron nails two inches long, with flat heads, are driven through the leather and held in place by a second thickness of leather, which is sewed or riveted on over the nail heads. After wearing this a few weeks, sometimes a plain halter without nails will be sufficiently suggestive to prevent the attempt. If this will not effect a cure it will be best to dispose of the cow as soon as she gets in good condition for the butcher.

When butter is gathered in the churn in granular form it is never over-churned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what over-churns it.

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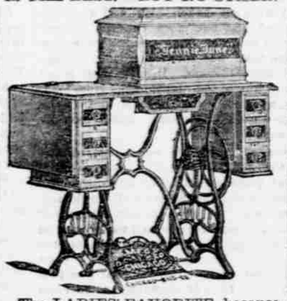

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Every error is a truth abused.

Military measures—Right foot, left foot.

A headlong man is not a man with a long head.

Only a question of time. A fast trotter's record.

An "old stamping ground"—The post-office.

Choose your author as you choose your friend.

The sphere of the weather prophet—Atmosphere.

The crow very rarely leaves a town without caws.

Half a loaf would never satisfy a thorough loafer.

Not every fowl-mouthed person is a good judge of poultry.

Extreme measures insure perfect fitting head and foot wear.

The greatest hard-ships in the world are the English iron-clads.

An unscrupulous poultry fancier is a bad man to get a fowl of.

In warm weather the sap dries up a clipped coat and very often jacket.

They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts.

A buckwheat cake and a home can depend largely upon the batter.

Real estate owners don't like cullers, but they have no objection to pay taxes.

The young man with a slender purse should choose for his wife a girl of small waste.

There is no such word as "fail" among the fruit preserves. There meet to can."

The embezzler who stained his hands to escape detection undoubtedly dyed in liberty.

Shakespeare was not a broker, but who else has furnished so many stock quotations.

You can generally tell a tree by its bark. Especially is this so of the log-wood tree.

The man who lends a helping hand too often frequently finds himself without leg to stand on.

All the little scrapping matches in Congress between statesman go to fill up the Congressional Record scrap-book.

By a wise provision of Providence, close beside the little tree on which nutmegs grow, often stands a grater.

Mrs. Shaw, the pretty American whistler, will return to this country in the near future, after a great season in London.

"Why do you call your dog Webster, Mr. Slobson?" "Because of the ease with which he can rend a log apart.

Station Clerk: "Will you have a compartment, gentleman?" Pretty Girl—"Oh, no thank you—I wonder what a compartment is like?"

A birch-bark canoe and a girl who loves to flirt are two of the several things in this world that a man can never safely trust.

Sir John Lubbock, of England, has studied the habits of ants for 22 years to discover that their average life is only 35 days.

Talmage says, there are pavings within your soul that have never been unchained. Look out if once they slip their cables.

Considering what a delightful place heaven is generally acknowledged to be, it is astonishing how unwilling people are to go there.

You must be careful how you take a lady's part when a man speaks insultingly to her on the street. He may be her husband, you know.

In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such a word as fail, but later on, when the youth gets into business for himself, then the word shows on it good shape.

She (at the races)—What's the trouble at the judge's stand, George? He—There is some dispute over the last heat. She—Aren't their thermometers all alike, George?

Bacon says he who gives good advice builds with one hand; he who gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he who gives good advice and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.

Somebody wants our definition of a "truly unselfish man." Well, to boil it down, we should say that a man who would rather chop wood after business hours for the benefit of the anti-gas than see a tax collector struck by lightning, is a truly unselfish man.

A Useful Contrivance.

For the benefit of tired mortals who recline in hammocks most of the time during the warm months there is a contrivance from which, if properly made they will derive much ease and comfort. Make a square frame of wood and cover it with light fabric, and place a thick fringe of the same at the bottom. To the top of the frame put three pieces of board, two at the sides and one in the center, the three meeting together, or attach cords in the same manner by which hang a screw above the hammock. On one side of the frame attach cords as for a kite, and have a cord long enough to put through another screw on a post on a line with the side of the hammock, which, when swung will cause the frame to swing and give a delightful breeze. A damp towel can be attached to the bottom, instead of the fringe, during the intense heat. A string tied to a screw on another post, if pulled, will swing the hammock. If this is to much exertion let some one pull it. This frame, with more adornment, can be utilized as a fly fan.

Horse Sense.

Everybopy has noticed while driving, how rarely a horse steps on a stone even when going very rapidly. A writer in *Golden days* quotes an old cavalryman as saying that a horse never steps on a man intentionally. It is a standing order with cavalry that should a man become dismounted, he must lie down and be perfectly still. If he does so the entire company will pass over him and he will not be injured. A horse notices where he is going and is on the lookout for a firm foundation to put his foot on. It is an instinct with him, therefore, to step over a prostrate man. The injuries caused by a runaway horse are nearly always inflicted by the animal knocking men down, not by stepping on them.